Basic Radiation Training

Emergency Workers and Personnel & Equipment Monitors

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Nuclear Power Plants

- Alabama: There are two active nuclear power plants
- Training and Equipment
- ➤ 10-mile EPZ
- ➤ Browns Ferry: There are four risk counties and one host county
- ➤ Joseph M. Farley: There are two risk counties



Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Plan

 Plan for <u>OFF-SITE</u> emergency response & recovery

 Utility is responsible for ON-SITE emergency response & recovery

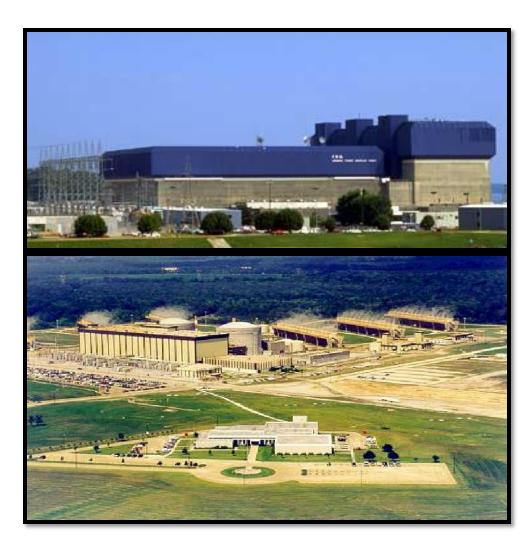


Emergency Classification Levels

Notification of Unusual Event

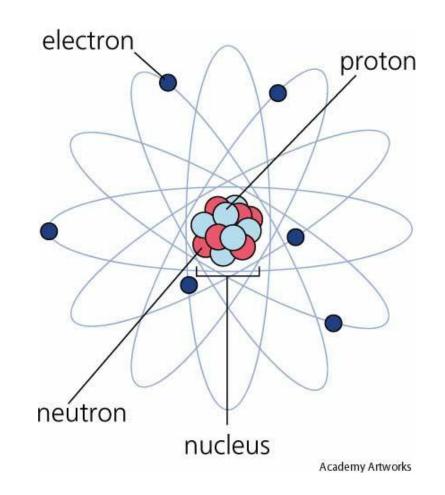
> Alert

- ➤ Site Area Emergency
- ➤ General Emergency



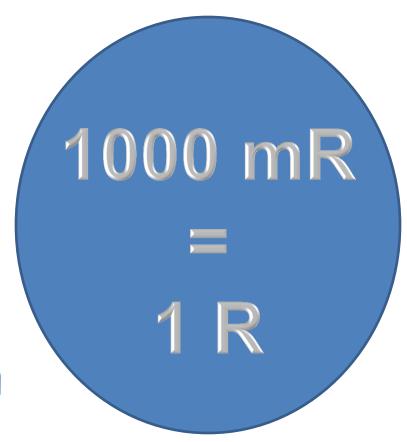
Radiation

Radiation is energy that travels in the form of waves or high-speed particles. It occurs naturally in sunlight and sound waves. Man-made radiation is used in X-rays, nuclear weapons, nuclear power plants, and cancer treatment.



REM (Roentgen Equivalent in Man)

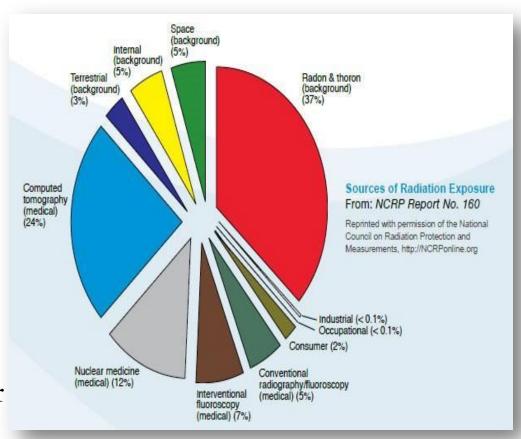
 A unit of radiation dose equivalent used to measure the amount of damage to human tissue caused by all types of ionizing radiation



1 R = 1 Rad = 1 Rem

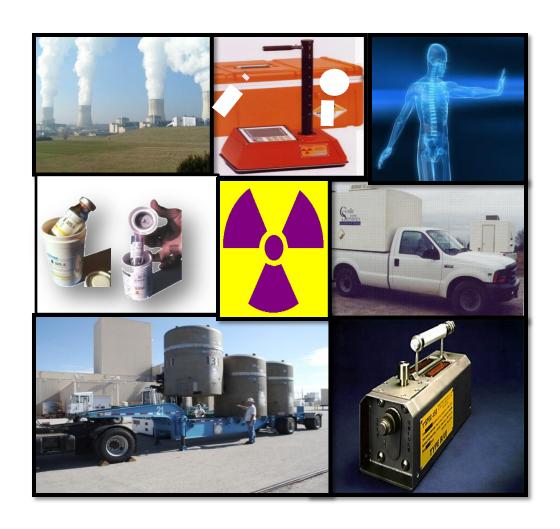
Average Annual Radiation Exposure

- 620 mR/yr
- ~310 mR from natural radiation
- ~310 mR from man-made radiation
- <1 mR from nuclear power generation



Radioactive Material in Alabama

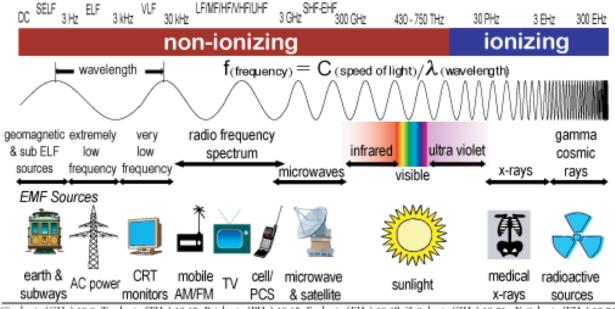
- Nuclear Power Plants
- Medical Uses
- Industrial Uses
- Research
- Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM)
- Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP)



Two Types of Radiation

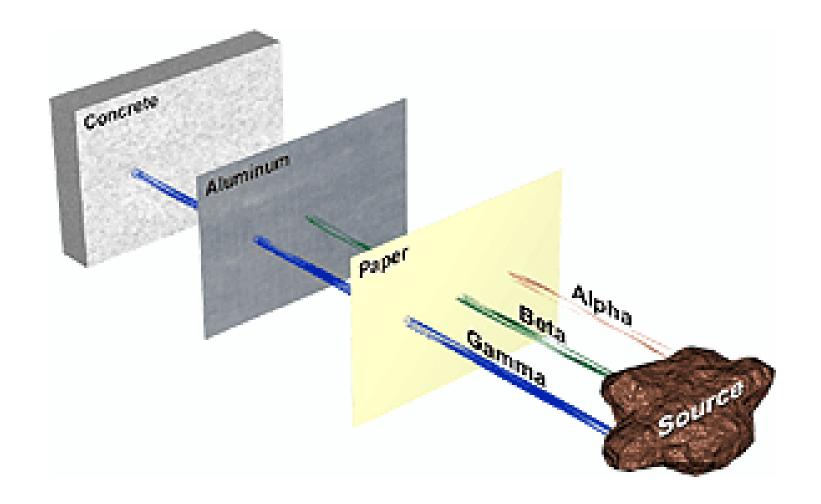
- <u>NON-IONIZING</u>: Radio and TV Waves, Infra-Red, Microwaves, Ultra-Violet
- IONIZING: Alpha Particles, Beta Particles, Gamma Rays, X-rays

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

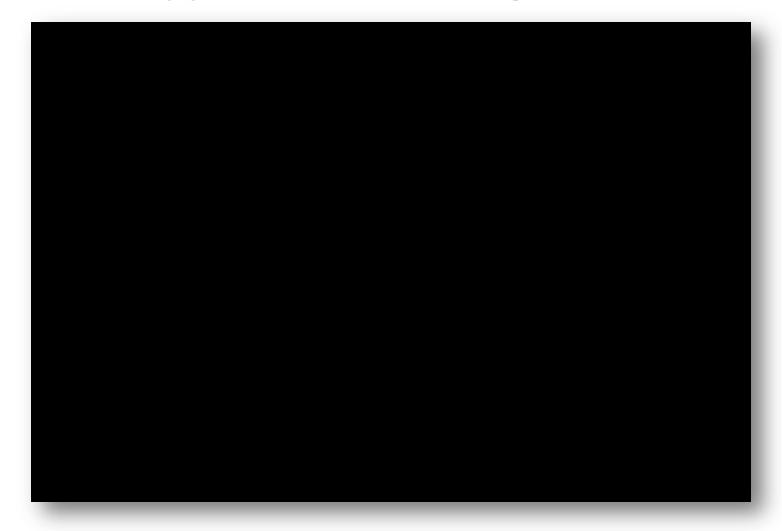


Giguhertz (GHz) 10-9 Terahertz (THz) 10-12 Petahertz (PHz) 10-15 Exahertz (EHz) 10-18 Zettahertz (ZHz) 10-21 Yottahertz (YHz) 10-24

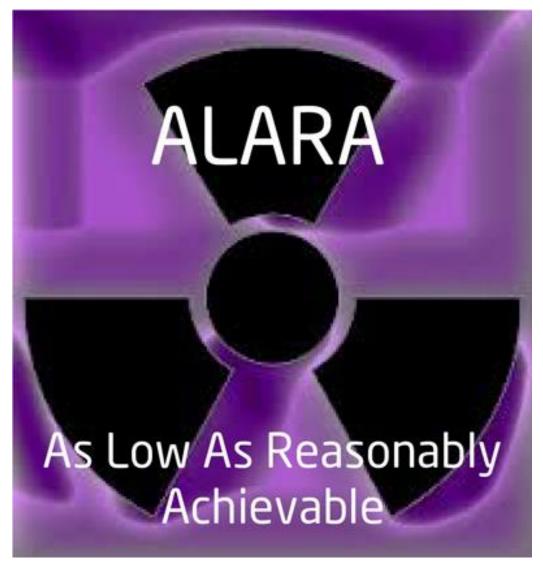
Ionizing Radiation



Four Types of Ionizing Radiation

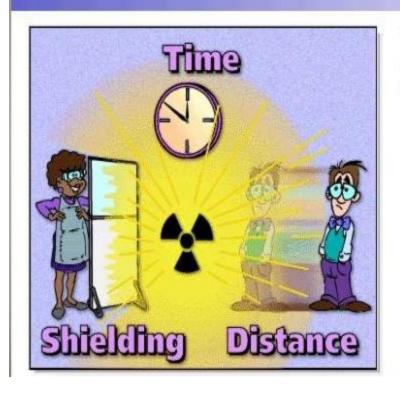


ALARA



Controlling Exposure

Radiation Protection Techniques



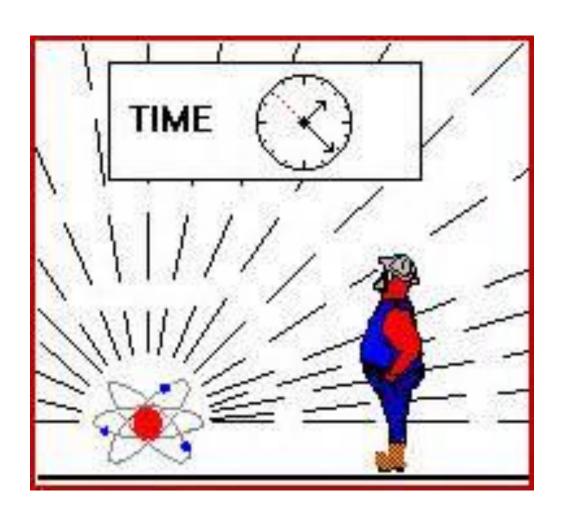
There are three basic considerations for protecting yourself from radiation:

- Time
- Distance
- Shielding

Protection from Radiation-Time

Less time in a radiation area

Less radiation exposure

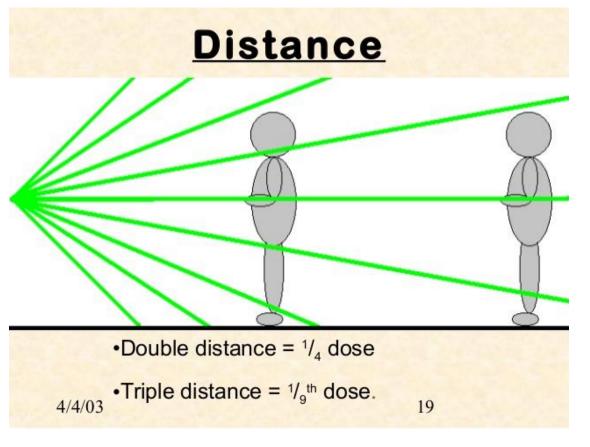


Protection from Radiation-Distance

Greater the distance to

ionizing radiation

Less radiation exposure



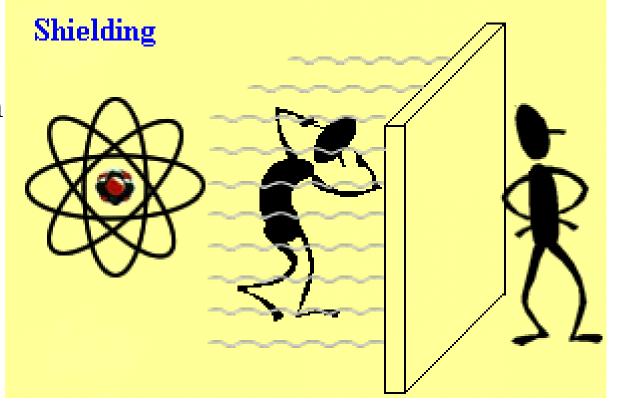
Protection from Radiation-Shielding

Thicker/Denser

Material

_

Less radiation exposure

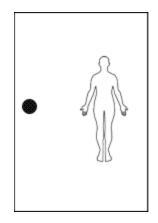


Time, Distance & Shielding

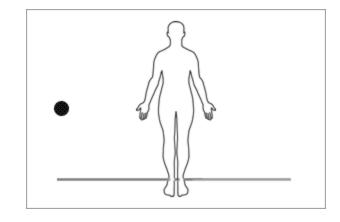


Exposure, Contamination & Decontamination

Exposure



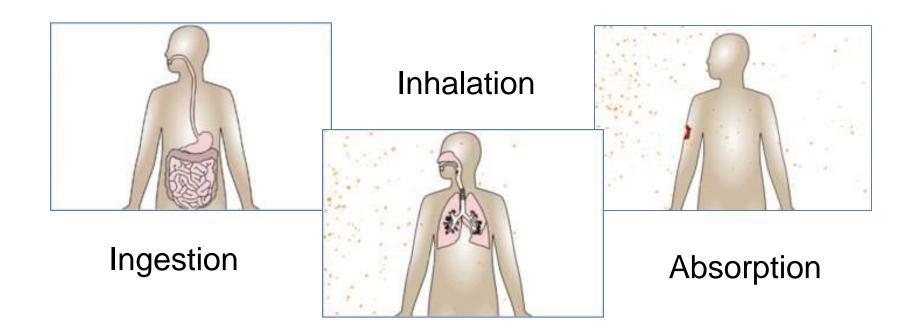
Contamination



Decontamination



Radiation Pathways



Avoid

Radioactive Contamination

Do not:

- Eat
- Drink
- Smoke
- Chew
- ChapStick
- Make-Up

Use PPE while on the scene of an incident involving radioactive material



ADPH-Office of Radiation Control

Contaminated Injured

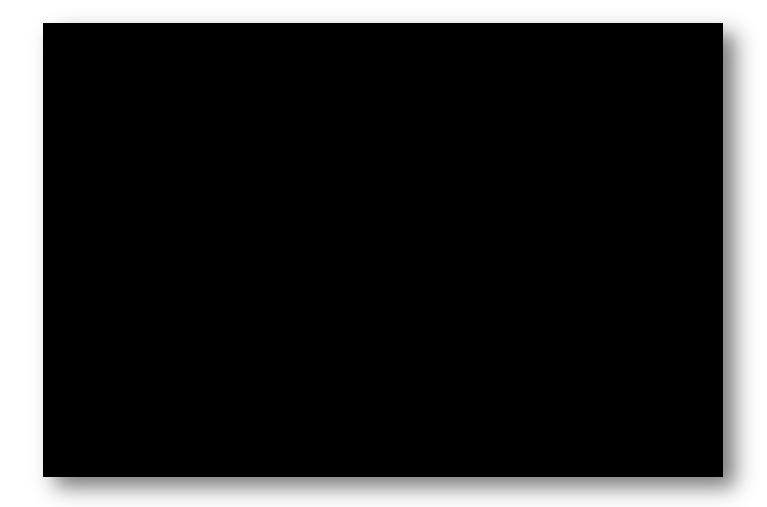
In all cases,

the treatment of an injury takes priority over decontamination





Radiological Basics



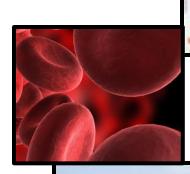
Biological Effects of Radiation

• Acute Effects

Nausea, Vomiting, Diarrhea, Hair Loss, Infection, Death

Chronic Effects

Reduced Fertility, Cataracts, Leukemia, Other Cancers, Life Shortening, Genetics effects





Biological Effects



Radiation & Our Five Senses

We are aware of our environment through our five senses



You must rely on instruments to detect the presence of radiation



KI (Potassium Iodide)

- Thyroid Blocking Agent
- Fills the thyroid gland with non-radioactive iodine
- Helps radioactive iodine from being absorbed into the thyroid
- Adult dosage 130 mg/day



Pocket Dosimeters



Roentgens Roentgens Milliroentgens) 50 100 150 200

 Look through the dosimeter toward a light source

Radiation Exposure

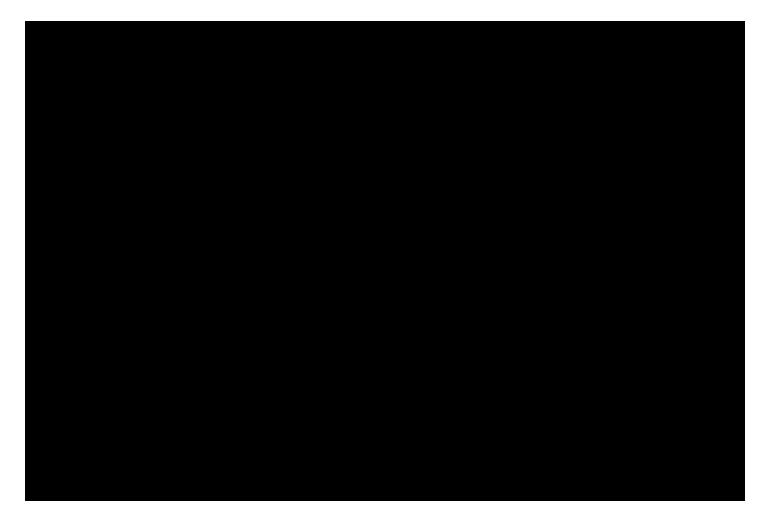
• Dosimeter = Odometer

• Accumulated Exposure

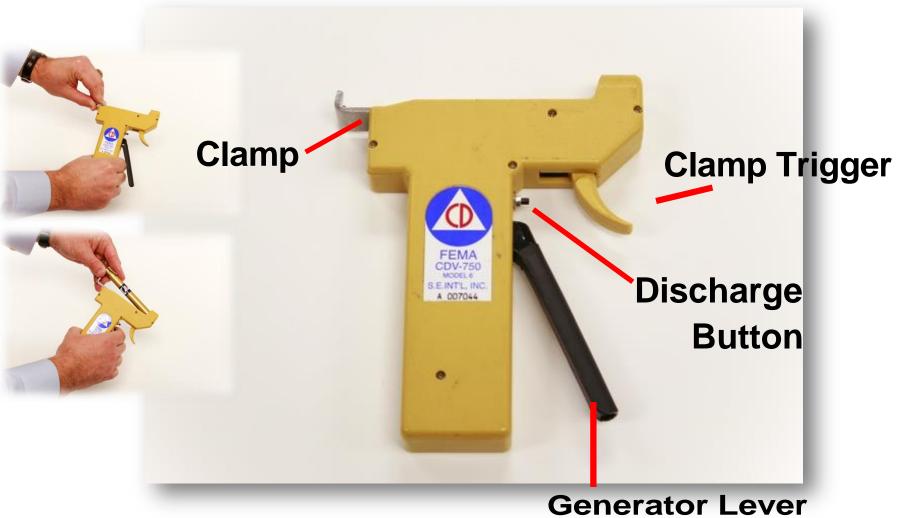




Radiological Dosimetry

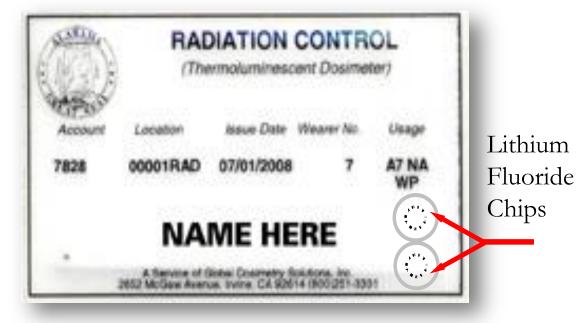


CDV 750 Dosimeter Charger



Thermoluminescent Dosimeter

- Records radiation dose for legal/permanent exposure records
- Results not immediately available



Placement of the TLD & Pocket Dosimeter

TLD



Pencil/Pocket



TEDE

(Total Effective Dose Equivalent)



• Total Dose = External + Internal = 2 x External Dose

• TEDE = $2 \times Pocket Dosimeter Reading$

Radiation Dosage Limits for Emergency Workers

EMERGENCY WORKERS

Radiation Dosage Limits

TEDE (Total Effective Dose Equivalent)

Protecting Property, Patrolling Evacuated Areas, and Manning Check Points

TEDE <u>Dosimeter</u>

Seek Relief 200 mrem 100 mR

Daily Maximum 1 rem 500 mR

MAXIMUM for ACCIDENT 5 rem 2.5 R

In addition to the above individual limits, all emergency workers are advised to make a reasonable effort to limit their total dose, while at the same time accomplishing their emergency responsibilities.

Alabama Radiation Control

Additional Radiation Dosage Limits for Emergency Workers

Additional Radiation Dosage Limits for Emergency Workers

TEDE (Total Effective Dose Equivalent)

	<u>TEDE</u>	<u>Dosimeter</u>
Life Saving	25 rem	12.5 R
Evacuating Known Residents	10 rem	5 R
Fighting Residence Fires	10 rem	5 R

- -Read dosimeters and record every 15-30 minutes.
- -Seek Relief at a reading of 100 mR on your dosimeter.
- -Contamination level in Alabama is twice (2x) background.
- -Do not take Potassium Iodide (KI) until instructed by your county EMA.
- -Control your exposure to radiation by your time, distance and shielding.

Alabama Radiation Control

Emergency Worker Equipment



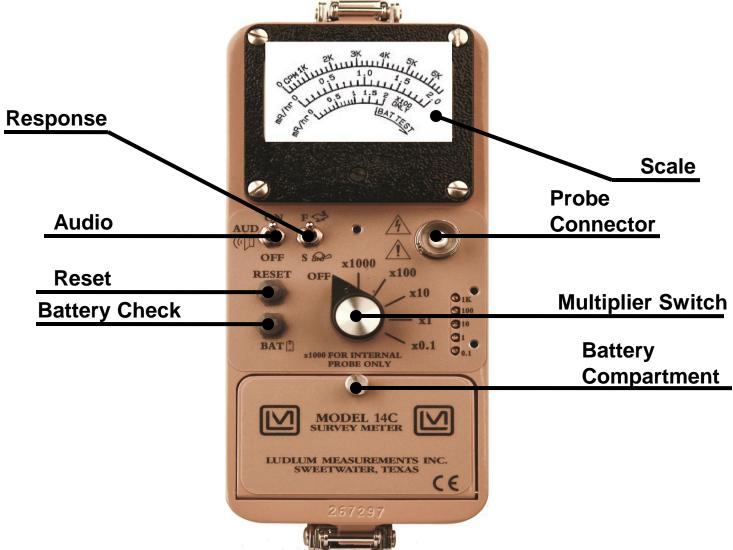
Emergency Worker Training



Radiological Survey Meter(s) Ludlum 14C



Ludlum 14C

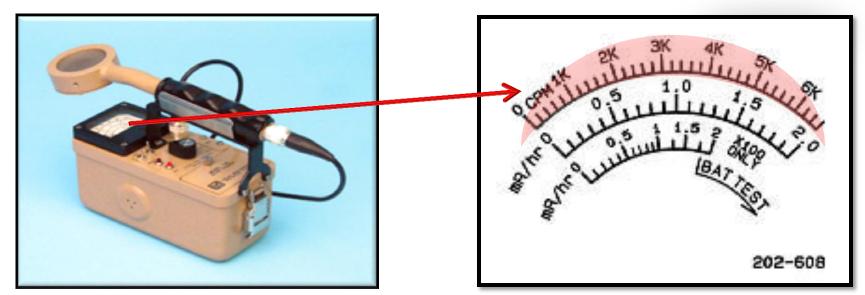


Radiation Contamination

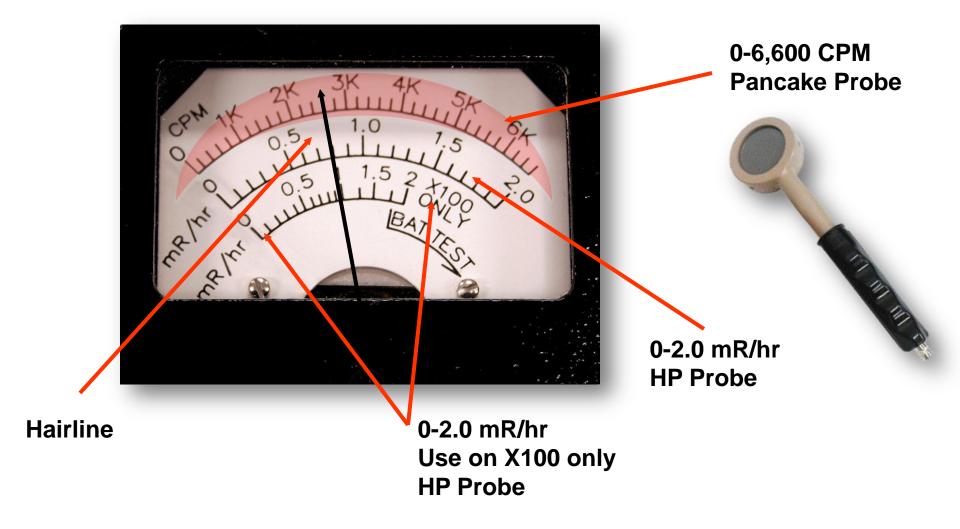
Survey Meter = Speedometer



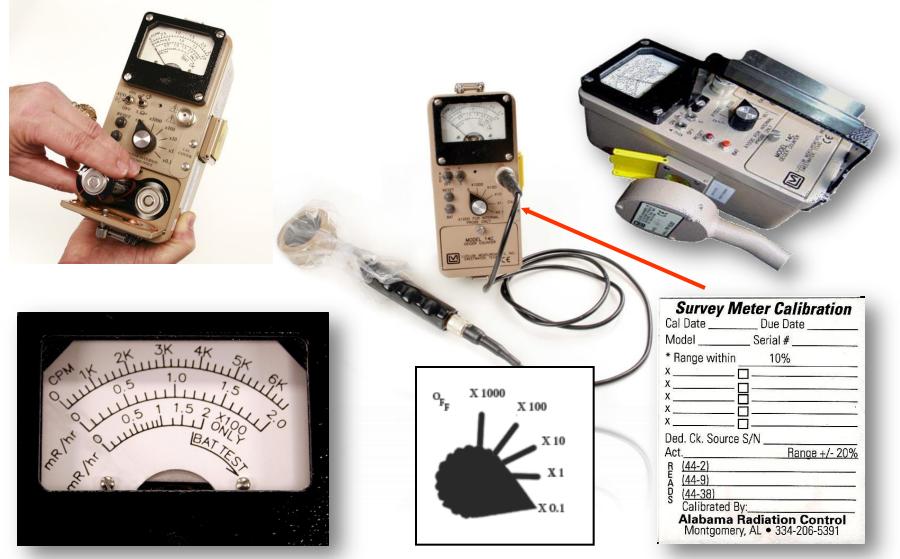
Only Use Top Scale: Counts per minute CPM or C/M



Ludlum 14C Scale(s)

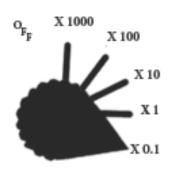


Ludlum 14C-Set Up & Operation



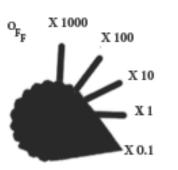






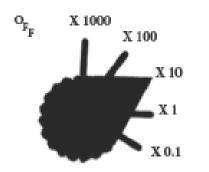






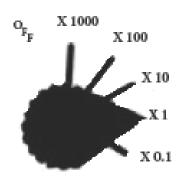


54,000 **CPM**



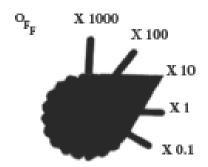


6,200 CPM



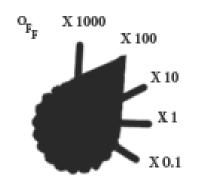


OFF-SCALE:
Need to change
"Multiplier
Switch" to x1.
Check cable
and batteries
"RESET"
button.



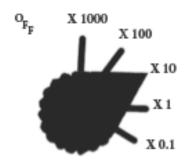


180,000 **CPM**



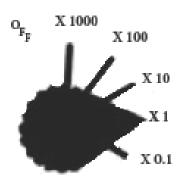


42,000 **CPM**



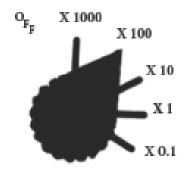






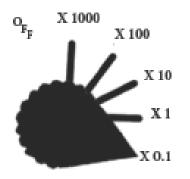


400,000 **CPM**





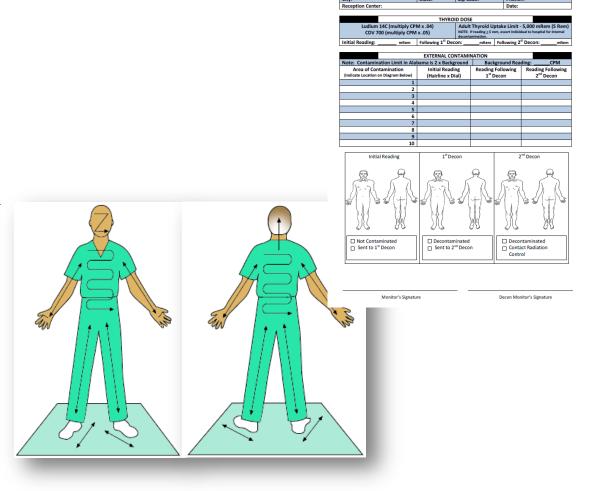




Ludlum 14C

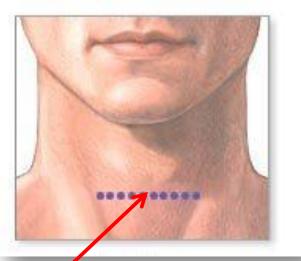
Monitoring for Contamination

- Probe open window
- Hold probe 1 inch away
- Start at the head
- Move probe 1 inch per second
- Remember soles of feet
- Survey thyroid gland (probe closed window)
- Contamination
 - Twice background
 - 2 X background



Ludlum 14C Surveying the Thyroid Gland

- > Probe closed window
- ➤ Place probe
 - 1 inch away
 - Adams Apple
- Multiply count rate by .04
- Thyroid uptake limit (5 rem)



Backside of pancake probe 1 inch away from Adams Apple

17 111 111 17

Radiation Dosage Limits for Personnel & Equipment Monitors

PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT MONITORS

Radiation Dosage Limits

TEDE (Total Effective Dose Equivalent)

Monitoring evacuees/emergency workers and equipment for radiation

contamination.

TEDE

Dosimeter

Seek Relief

200 mrem

100 mR

Daily Maximum

1 rem

500 mR

MAXIMUM for ACCIDENT 5 rem

2.5 R

In addition to the above individual limits, all emergency workers are advised to make a reasonable effort to limit their total dose, while at the same time accomplishing their emergency responsibilities.

Alabama Radiation Control

Thyroid Uptake Limits

- -Read dosimeters and record every 15-30 minutes.
- -Seek Relief at a reading of 100 mR on your dosimeter.
- -Contamination level in Alabama is (2x) twice background (shield open) and will warrant decontamination.
- -Monitoring technique: 1 inch away and move 1 inch per second.
- -Survey thyroid with shield in closed position.
- -On lowest scale (x0.1) the Ludlum 14c meter scale will read 0-600 cpm.
- -Check background and instrument operation and cover probe.
- -Use CPM scale when monitoring for contamination.

Thyrota Optake Limit 3 mer	Thyroid Upt	ake Limit	5 Rem
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CDE THYROID DOSE*

INSTRUMENT (rem/cpm above background)

Ludlum 14C (shield closed) .04*

Multiply count rate (cpm) by *multiplier to determine committed dose equivalent (CDE) to the thyroid in rem.

Alabama Radiation Control

Portal Monitors Setting Up





Used to screen large populations for radioactive contamination



Portal Monitors Screening for Contamination







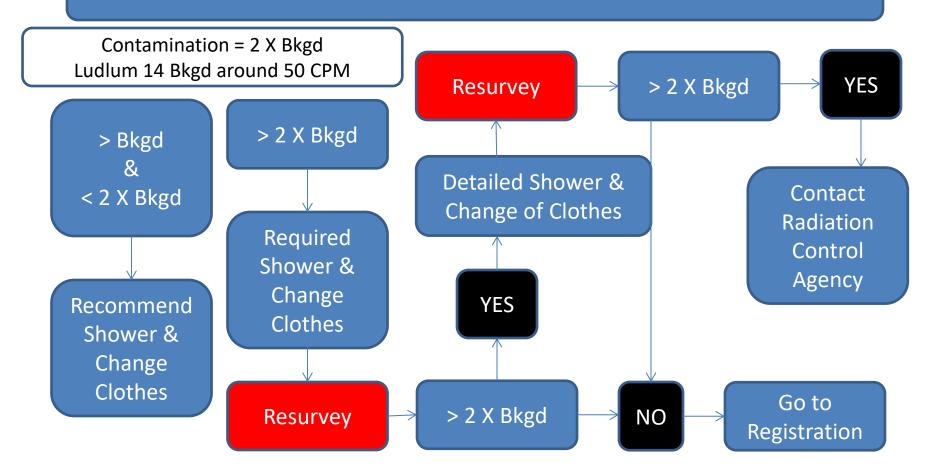


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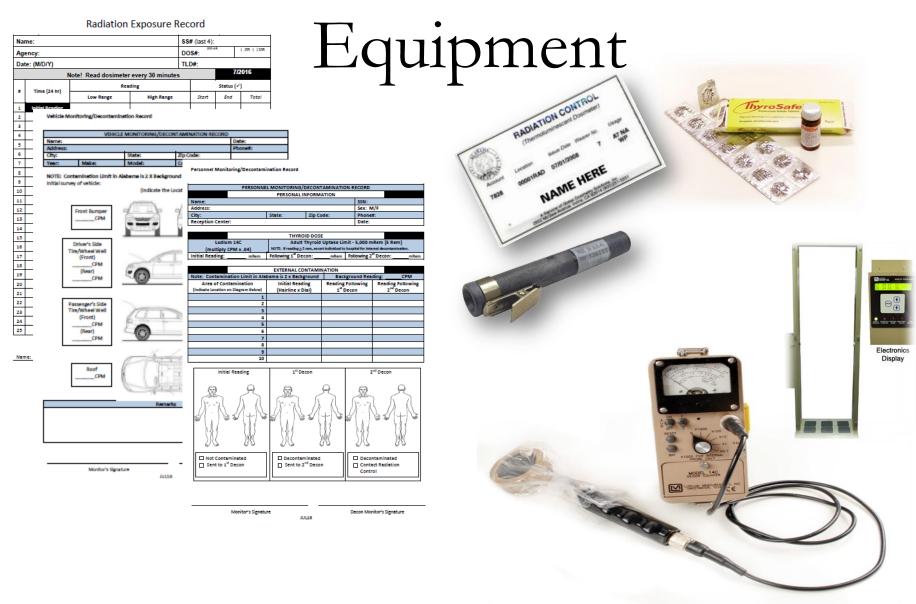
ADPH-Office of Radiation Control

Monitoring for Contamination Flow Chart

SURVEY ALL EVACUEES FROM CONTAMINATED AREAS



Personnel Monitoring



Personnel & Equipment Training



Ludlum 14C & Portal Monitors



- **ALPHA RADIATION** A positively charged particle emitted from the nucleus of a radioactive element. It has a low penetrating power and has a short range a few inches. Alpha particles are not an external hazard but are extremely hazardous when introduced into the body.
- **ALARA** An acronym for As Low As Reasonably Achievable. An approach to radiation protection to control or manage exposures as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. ALARA is not a dose limit but a process to keep dose levels as far below applicable limits as reasonably achievable.
- **BACKGROUND RADIATION** The radiation in the natural environment, including cosmic rays and radiation from the naturally radioactive elements, both outside and inside the bodies of humans and animals. It is also called natural radiation. The average individual exposure from background radiation is 620 millirem per year.
- **BETA RADIATION** A negatively charged particle emitted from the nucleus during radioactive decay. It has a medium penetrating power and a range of up to a few feet. Large amounts of beta radiation may cause skin reddening, and are harmful if they enter the body. Beta radiation is an external and internal hazard.
- **CONTAMINATION** The deposition of unwanted radioactive material on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or personnel. Radioactive material in a location where it is unwanted.
- **CPM** An acronym for counts per minute and is associated with contamination surveys. The pancake probe (44-9) with the Ludlum 14C is used when detecting for contamination.
- **DECONTAMINATION** The reduction or removal of radioactive material from a location where it is unwanted.
- **DOSIMETER** A portable instrument or device used for measuring and registering the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation. Examples are pocket dosimeter, TLD or film badge.
- **EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION Levels** 1. Notification of an Unusual Event (NOUE), 2. Alert, 3. Site Area Emergency, 4. General Emergency.

- **EMERGENCY WORKER** An individual performing duties to protect the health and safety of the public during a radiological emergency (e.g., firemen, school bus driver, police, highway personnel, medical personnel, etc.)
- **EXPOSURE** The absorption of radiation or ingestion of a radionuclide.
- **EXPOSURE RATE** The measure of radiation by a device (survey meter) over some time period, usually an hour.
- **GAMMA RADIATION** A high energy photon emitted from the nucleus of an atom. It has the most penetrating power and a range of up to hundreds of feet. Gamma rays will penetrate the internal organs, therefore, they are an internal and external hazard.
- **GEIGER-MUELLER COUNTER** A radiation detection and measuring instrument. It consists of a gas-filled tube containing electrodes, between which there is an electrical voltage but no current flowing. When ionizing radiation passes through a tube, a short intense pulse of current passes from the negative electrode to the positive electrode and is measured or counted. The number of pulses per second measures the intensity of radiation.
- **ION** An atom that has too many or too few electrons, causing it to be chemically active; an electron that is not associated (in orbit) with a nucleus.
- **IONIZING RADIATION** Any radiation capable of displacing electrons from atoms, thereby producing ions. Examples: alpha, beta, gamma, x-rays, neutrons and ultraviolet light. High doses of ionizing radiation may produce severe skin or tissue damage.
- **INVERSE SQUARE LAW** The law states the gamma rays intensity is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from a point source. Therefore, doubling the distance from a point source of gamma radiation decreases the exposure rate to one-fourth (1/4) the original exposure rate.

- **IONIZATION** The process of adding one or more electrons to, or removing one or more electrons from, atoms or molecules, thereby creating ions. High temperatures, electrical discharges, or nuclear radiation can cause ionization.
- **LITHIUM FLUORIDE** A chemical compound used in thermoluminescent dosimeters.
- **KCPM** An acronym for kilo counts per minute (thousands of counts per minute).
- MILLI A prefix meaning one-thousandth (1/1000) or divides a basic unit by 1000. For example, millirem is one-thousandth part of a rem)
- **PERSONNEL MONITORING EQUIPMENT** Devices designed to be worn by a single individual for the assessment of dose equivalent such as film badges, thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs), and pocket dosimeters.
- **POTASSIUM IODIDE (KI)** A chemical form of stable iodine that can be used by the body to block absorption of radioiodine by the thyroid gland.
- **RAD** An acronym for Radiation Absorbed Dose. The special unit of absorbed dose. One (1) rad is equal to an absorbed dose of 100 ergs/gram or 0.01 joule/kilogram (0.01 gray).
- RADIATION Is energy in the form of rays or high-speed particles. Radiation occurs naturally as in sunlight. Radiation is also manmade in the form of x-rays, medical treatments, nuclear weapons, and commercial nuclear power facilities. All forms of electromagnetic radiation make up the electromagnetic spectrum.
- **RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL** Any material which spontaneously emits particle or photon radiation in an effort to expend excess energy.
- **RADIOACTIVITY** The spontaneous emission of radiation, generally alpha or beta particle often accompanied by gamma rays from the nucleus of an unstable isotope.

- **RCA** An acronym for Radiation Control Agency.
- **REM** Roentgen Equivalent in Man. The special unit of dose equivalent in man. It is measurement of the effect of all types of radiation on the human body.
- **ROENTGEN** (R)— A unit of exposure to ionizing radiation in air. It is radiation effect in air from x-rays or gamma rays.
- **SHIELDING** Any material or obstruction that absorbs radiation and thus tends to protect personnel or material from the effects of ionizing radiation
- **SURVEY METER** Any portable radiation detection instrument adapted for inspecting an area to establish the existence and amount of radioactive material present.
- **TEDE** An acronym for Total Effective Dose Equivalent. Total Dose = External Dose + Internal Dose.
- THERMOLUMINISCENT DOSIMETER (TLD) An extremely accurate device used to measure and provide a permanent record of exposure to radiation.
- X-RAY A photon originating from the electron cloud rather that from the nucleus of an atom. One form of electromagnetic radiation. It has penetrating power like gamma radiation. X-rays will penetrate the internal organs, therefore, they are an internal and external hazard.